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People.

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VOL. IX.—NO. 17.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, JULY 23, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

TREASON THROTTLED.

Report of Section Greater New York's Special Session.

Wild Enthusiasm.

The Report of the Special Session of Section Greater New York, held on the 15th instant, being of more than local importance is given below—

A numerous attended and highly enthusiastic meeting of the General Committee took place on July 15th at 475 Pearl street. There was a very large number of visiting comrades, attracted by the recent occurrences, who filled the rear of the meeting hall and the ante-room. Comrades Keep and Katz presided. The minutes of the two previous meetings were adopted as read. The Committee on Credentials reports favorably on 76 delegates who were seated, and the list of whom will be found on the 4th page, under the head of "Official."

There were admitted 38 new members. Two propositions from the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts were laid over for further investigation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

American Branch No. 1, Brooklyn, and the Fifth Assembly District, Brooklyn, sent communications informing the General Committee that their former delegates, Fred Schluter and Simon Berlin, respectively, had attended the "Volkszeitung" bogus General Committee meeting without authorization from their respective organizations and that both were emphatically repudiated by their respective bodies.

Comrade Chas. S. Vanderporten, delegate from the Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, writes that owing to unforeseen circumstances he could not attend the meeting, and expressed the hope that a final blow will be struck, which will place on the outside of the S. L. P. that reactionary element whose interest in pure and simple jobs and the taxes on lager beer, is greater than their loyalty to Socialistism.

A letter from Arthur Kahn, who had been expelled by the Section for enrolling in the Democratic primaries, and who was re-instated by the Board of Appeals, was received notifying the Section of his resignation from the S. L. P. A delegate called out: "I move the letter be referred to K. Ibsen." (Loud laughter.) The letter was placed on file.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the committee then proceeded to make nominations for officers of the Section for the ensuing six months. The list of nominees will be found on the 4th page, under the head of "Official."

REPORT OF CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Open air meetings are held at Fort George on Sunday afternoons. Comrades Joseph Wright, O'Connell and Diamond were elected a committee to assist the Organizer in this matter.

The following general votes have been taken:

On question of severance from Liedertafel, 323 votes were cast in favor and 248 against.

On the plan of reorganization proposed by the Brooklyn Borough meeting, 272 votes were cast against the plan and 223 in favor.

On the censure of the General Committee and the Organizer, proposed by that same meeting, 250 votes were cast against and 199 in favor.

The Organizer has agitation stamps for sale among sympathizers. His temporary headquarters are at 23 Duane street, care of W. L. Brower.

At a special meeting, held on July 10, the Executive Committee adopted the following resolution, calling this special session:

Whereas, at the last meeting of the General Committee, the Volkszeitung PEOPLE TWO crowd tried to obtain control of the meeting, first by fraud, and then by force, and

Whereas, failing in their attempts, this same crowd of pure and simple and small traders published in the Volkszeitung a call in which they presume to disavow the regularly and constitutionally elected officers of the party, national, State and local, and called a meeting of this element for the election of officers in an unconstitutional and illegal manner, the meeting to be held, at that, on the same day it is called in, and called at that in a paper printed in a foreign language, excluding the American element;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the delegates signing this call, together with the branches which they claim to represent, stand suspended pending further action;

Resolved, further, to call a special meeting of the General Committee on Saturday evening, 8 P. M. sharp, at the meeting place of D. A. 49, 475 Pearl street, just west of Park row.

ACTION TAKEN ON REPORT OF THE CITY EXECUTIVE.

Delegate Vogt thereupon offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted with great applause:

WHEREAS, A body of men, without authority or representative capacity, and in violation of the party constitu-

tion, presumed, on the 10th inst., to style themselves the "General Committee of Section Greater New York," and to usurp powers that even the lawfully constituted General Committee is not clothed with;

WHEREAS, The said usurpatory body impudently presumed to depose, not the Section's and State officers only, but also the party's national officers; and to adopt denunciatory resolutions that seem dictated either by Tammany Hall or Republican heeler, or labor fakirs, or all of them together—against the party's good name and its most trusted officers, whose administration the party has again and again upheld;

WHEREAS, The creatures of that usurpatory body attempted to loot the party's premises by force of arms, and, failing in that, have impudently and feloniously given their countenance to a dirty lampoon that has piratically assumed the colors, style and name of the party's honored English national organ, "THE PEOPLE," and have destroyed the party's German organ, the "Vorwärts"; and

WHEREAS, The same creatures of the same usurpatory body, finding themselves foiled and all their intrigues frustrated to prevent THE PEOPLE from appearing, have enlisted, though fruitlessly, the aid of capitalist federal officials to prevent the party's voice from being heard; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the City Executive in suspending the members and subdivisions of Section Greater New York that participated in the above named unlawful gathering, be and is hereby approved; and that the Organizer be instructed to immediately bring charges before the Grievance Committee against the ringleaders of each of the members who has directly or indirectly taken a hand; in this labor-fakir-inspired and otherwise corrupt conspiracy against the best interests of the labor movement in America.

ON NOMINEES TO FILL VACANCY ON N. E. C.

There were four nominations made to the National Executive Committee to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Comrade Matchett. Simpson and Moren declined. Morris Hilquit and Comrade Peter Fleibiger accepted. As Hilquit has taken office under the bogus General Committee, the Chair rules that he cannot be a candidate for Section Greater New York for the National Executive Committee. In connection with this the Organizer read a letter by Comrade J. Wilenkin, which is also subscribed to by Mrs. Moren, that said Hilquit stated publicly that he voted for Recorder Goff because, he said, "Goff would reform the courts and thereby benefit the working people." (Hilquit is a lawyer.) The letter was referred to the Grievance Committee.

A motion was then made and carried that neither the Section nor any of its subdivisions in future send any reports to the N. Y. Volkszeitung. Also, to exclude the reporter of that paper from party meetings.

ACTION ON THE VOLKSZEITUNG PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Delegate Patrick Murphy offered the following resolution which was adopted amid applause:

WHEREAS, The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association—founded, nursed and kept alive by the Socialist Labor Party—has betrayed the trust reposed in it to the extent of appealing to capitalist officials to aid it in smothering the party's voice, and has become the publisher of papers that directly oppose the S. L. P., that aid and abet all the foes of the labor movement, and that has finally so completely lost caste as to be hailed as an ally against the S. L. P. by the capitalist press of this city; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this General Committee of Section Greater New York, in special session assembled this 15th day of July, 1899, does hereby instruct the City Executive Committee to gather the loyal members of the party who are still members of the said association, and cause immediate proceedings to be instituted to dissolve the association and wind up its affairs, and thus put an end to both a nuisance and treason.

GREETINGS TO THE COMRADES OF OTHER SECTIONS.

Delegate Joseph Wright offered the following resolution, which was also adopted unanimously:

RESOLVED, That Section Greater New York sends greetings to the Comrades throughout the land, and bids them be of good cheer; it sends to them the assurance that it will relentlessly stamp treason and reaction out of its ranks; that the post it holds will be held safe at all hazards; and that, victorious over conspiracy at home, it will never allow the party's banner to trail, or its motto—"War to the knife against capitalism, together with all its various outposts"—ever to be dimmed.

Delegate Kuhn announced that Comrade Brauckmann, treasurer of the suspended Branch of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, has in his possession \$54.54, which he turns over to the Section in accordance with the By-Laws. The Organizer was ordered to give to Comrade Brauckmann a receipt for the money.

Other Comrades also announce that they have in their possession funds of suspended subdivisions. They were ordered to turn it over to the Section.

Moved and carried to instruct the

(Continued on Page 4.)

TO READERS AND COMRADES.—Take notice that the inscription "Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P." is inserted on the front page of THE PEOPLE, immediately under the title, to the right of the date. The insertion is made, and will continue to stand until further notice, in order to enable the reader, at first glance, to distinguish the Party organ from the counterfeit article that the "Volkszeitung" reactionists are attempting to cheat the public with. Carry the news to Mary!

RHODE ISLAND'S

Largest State Convention Yet Held by the Party.

Ringed Resolutions on Several of the Issues that are now up—Practical Measures to Cope With the Capitalist Election Laws—Immense Amount of Socialist Literature Distributed—Bright Prospects.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—The State Convention of the S. L. P. in Rhode Island was held Sunday, July 9, in Textile Hall, Providence. Members were present from every Section in the State; it was the largest convention held by the Party in Rhode Island.

The Secretary of the State Committee reported the standing and growth of the Party in the past year and the expansion of the economic wing of the Socialist movement in the State, by means of the S. T. & L. A., to even terms with the political wing and its natural ally, the S. L. P. The establishment of the S. T. & L. A. has brought many new recruits to the Party, assured larger audiences for our propaganda meetings, and given the Party a hearing in localities hitherto hostile to our agitation. The Secretary recommended the adoption of a plan for securing a certain fund for agitation and campaign work, and it was voted to issue coupon books for this purpose. On the Secretary's recommendation that a permanent organizer be appointed to conduct the Party's work it was voted to have a permanent State Organizer at a salary of \$10 per week and transportation expenses, the State Committee to elect him as soon as the plan for increased revenues was in operation. A new constitution for the Party in the State was adopted to meet the capitalist peculiarities of the caucus act recently made a law.

The Treasurer of the State Committee reported the income of the Party for the past year as \$898, and the expenses about \$930. He also reported that the excursion on July 2nd would net the Party between \$400 and \$500.

The Literary Agent and the Financial Secretary made detailed reports. The Secretary of the Speakers' Club reported more than 400 meetings held throughout the State at an expense for hall rents and car fares of over \$300. There were 94,000 English appeals distributed since last July, 15,000 French, also 11,000 doggers and 10,000 cards, advertising meetings.

Comrades J. Reid, P. McDermott and T. F. Herrick were elected a committee on resolutions and the following is their report:

"The Committee on Resolutions respectfully recommend the adoption of the following as an expression to guide the comrades of the rest of the country as to our position on the following questions:

VOLKSZEITUNG CONTROVERSY.

WHEREAS, It would be a needless repetition for us to again enumerate the charges so well covered in the resolutions passed by the State Committee on June 10th, and published in the official organ of the Party on June 18th; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That this convention unqualifiedly re-indorse the same and approve the action of the State Committee in their prompt and efficient handling of the matter.

S. T. & L. A.

WHEREAS, An intelligent, solidified, class-conscious proletariat is a recognized necessity for the overthrow of Capitalism; be it hereby

RESOLVED, That we recognize in the S. T. & L. A. a worthy and necessary ally of the S. L. P. in the attainment and final accomplishment of that end.

SLATERSVILLE STRIKE.

WHEREAS, The lately organized Local Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. at Slatersville has been forced into one of the many economic battles which are but the recognized fruits of the present system of Capitalism and

WHEREAS, Their attitude and actions are those of an honest, militant, uncompromising body of workers recognizing the class struggle and the means for its abolition—the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P.; be it hereby

RESOLVED, That this convention heartily endorse their strike, and urge them to call upon all comrades to assist them financially to the limit of their ability."

The report was adopted unanimously, and copies ordered forwarded to the Party press.

The State Committee was increased from seven to ten members, and Providence selected as its seat for the ensuing year.

Numerous routine matters were disposed of, and the convention adjourned with the record of having a larger attendance, considering more matters of business, and transacting same in less time than any previous convention.

T. CURRAN, Secretary of Convention. Providence, R. I., July 10, 1899.

COOPER UNION MASS MEETING.—Section Greater New York will celebrate its rejuvenescence by Mass Meeting next Monday evening, the 24th instant, at Cooper Union. Let every comrade and friend, at all within reach of the Hall attend. Let us rejoice together.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

KENTUCKY'S

First State Convention Held by the S. L. P.

Its Manifesto to the Voters of the State—The Party's Stand on Trusts and Concentration—No Bogus Cries—Warning Against Middle Class Demands and Old Parties' False Promises—A Full State Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of this State met in this city and issued the following address to the voters of the State:

ADDRESS.

The paramount questions before the people to-day are those of the centralization of capital into trusts, and the increasing introduction of modern labor-saving machinery. The gigantic trusts, of which there are now over four hundred in existence, have pronounced the downfall of the middle class, and that class is being steadily forced into the ranks of the wage-working class, there to compete for employment with the already underpaid wage worker.

The trusts, secured against competition by the possession of unlimited capital and superior machinery, can thus dictate the wages received by labor, and also the prices paid by the laboring class as consumer of its own product. Furthermore, through the wholesale introduction of mechanical powers, a large per cent. of the working class is perpetually unemployed, thus creating a reserve army which must necessarily tend to keep wages at the point of bare subsistence for those who are still so fortunate as to be employed.

Recognizing these facts, the Socialist Labor Party knows that capitalist combinations are a natural growth of our competitive system, and consequently does not join in the bogus cry of "Down with the trusts!" raised by old-party politicians and office seekers, who are totally ignorant of economic development and social science.

The present middle class cry of "Down with the trusts!" is, in its very nature, similar to the cry of "Down with machinery!" raised by the wage workers, who are as yet ignorant of the evolution of industry.

The Socialist Labor Party recognizes that the trusts are not wrong in themselves, but that it is the present private ownership in the means of production and exchange that are wrong and detrimental to the majority of the people.

Protection, free trade, sound money and free silver, the capitalist issues that have been used to hoodwink the working classes of this country for the last decade or more, have lost their drawing power and are consequently shelled to give way to the trust question.

Therefore, the Socialist Labor Party again declares that it is the duty of all thoughtful and sensible workmen to repudiate the old parties of broken promises by joining and voting for the Socialist Labor Party, with a view to ending the present class struggle by taking control of the political powers of government.

This, workmen of Kentucky, is the only solution of the trust and labor problems.

Once the laboring class have control of the nation, States and cities, it follows naturally that they will be masters of the trusts by taking legal possession of the means of production and exchange, and operating the same in the interest of the whole people. Such must and will be the final solution of the labor problem, for science and reason both dictate it, and it is the historical mission of the working class to demand it. The lines are clearly drawn, the issues are plain. Which do you choose, capitalism or Socialism—capitalism, with all its misery and degradation, its immorality and prostitution, its wage slavery, resulting in Homesteads and Hazeltons, its planless production and anarchy, and its brutal and inhuman struggle for existence, fostered and upheld by the capitalist parties of all descriptions; or Socialism, with its happiness and industrial freedom, its better and purer opportunities for the development of the individual, its abundance of the necessities of life, its planful and systematic production and exchange, and its higher and nobler life.

Reindorsing the national platform of the Socialist Labor Party, a copy of which is appended herewith, the Socialists of Kentucky submit the foregoing manifesto, together with the following State and municipal ticket to the voters of Kentucky:

Workmen of nations, unite!

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Albert Schmutz, of Louisville.

State Treasurer—Jas. Delaney, of Newport.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. S. Palmer, of Newport.

Auditor of Public Accounts—R. P. Caldwell, of Louisville.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Labor Statistics—Jas. O'Hearn, of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL TICKET.

Aldermen—Frank Giffey, James Doyle, Lorenz Kleinhens, Hugo Lange, Chas. Metz, L. Werner.

TAKE NOTE.—THE PEOPLE'S, "Vorwärts" and N. E. C. of the S. L. P.'s address is 61 BEEKMAN STREET. All communications, money orders, etc., should have the above address clearly stated.

DOWN IN CHAOS.

"And the world was without form and void; and darkness was over all."—[Gen. 1, 2. (revised.)]

One phrase which our windy teachers—editors, political economists, statesmen, and diplomaed shallow-pates generally—love to roll over their tongues, when philosophizing to us of this best of all social systems in the best of all possible worlds, is "Our Complex Social System." The sonority and unctuous roll of it carry conviction and comfort to gaping listeners, just as the word "Mesopotamia," pronounced by the good Methodist local brother every time it was his turn to preach, comforted and edified the old woman in the third pew from the front. But, like many another current sonorous phrase, it is nothing but a phrase, fashionable and empty of sense. Our social system is not a system, and it is not social; it is nothing but a fortuitous concourse of juxtaposed atoms and units, an irregular and accidental shape that it daily and hourly takes from the undesigned and undetermined tumbling together of a mass and mess and hodge-podge of heterogeneous and uncorrelated elements. It is merely a chaos, a jostle, a mob, where everybody aims—he knows not how—to attain—he only vaguely knows what—some individual and personal happiness, by pushing and pushing and shoving and shoving blindly along the line of the immediately and momentarily least resistance. In such a chaotic push it follows, of course, that this mass's morals, philosophy, religion and all its 'ologies, will be those of the jostle, the crush and the push—blind, inchoate, uncorrelated, momentary, makeshift and false. Of this fact we have hourly evidence and proof. In this chaos, where the strong elbow, the heavy foot, the hard fist, the cunning brain and the essential requisites for making your own way through the snarled-up mass, and deflecting everybody else's, we see, consequently, that our laws, made, pretendedly, to "govern" this headless, tailless, heartless, bowless conglomeration, are chaotic, temporary and makeshift, eternally revised, repealed and amended to adapt themselves for a moment to the eternally changing convolutions of this writhing, squirming, wriggling, shapeless mass of agony. Hence the eternal mist of all laws, religion and "philosophy."

And out of this human chaos comes everything chaotic. Where all is jostling and eternal friction there must be generated all the heat and lurid fire of hell. Hence the outbursts and eruptions of blind hates and anger, and the mighty chaotic explosions of war, followed by deep, depressive spells of exhaustion and a blind, remorseful feeling that war is somehow an infernal foolishness, and a blind, inchoate wish that the whole infernal jostle and shove could be carried on some impossible "Christian" and "humanitarian" principle or other, in some inconceivable and impossible manner. Hence, too, all the ungovernable agony and torture of this mass of itself, as seen by the poverty, misery, crime, disease, famine and universal pain, the resultant sum total of the universal mutual neutralization of the efforts of all the units of the mass to out-jostle each the other; and the weary discomfiture of ordinary social philosophy and religion in their pert, pigmy and self-conceited pretences to comprehend, explain and guide it and shape it to some end, and their retirement to their last resources—the one to its "systems" of platitudes and inane phrases, such as "supply and demand," "the laws of commerce," "balance of trade," "the genius of our institutions," etc., etc.; the other to its utterly unreachable and unarguable premise that this "mysterious," God-permitted problem will all be "explained" in the other world.

The original chaos of earth long ago resolved itself into some sort of order. Strictly speaking, there never was any chaos; the original agglomeration of elements was all orderly; and all the evolution of the earth and the universe has been from order to order. It is only the WORLD, the human race, that is chaotic; and the only problem is how to teach this jumbled-up, blind, groping, staggering, disorderly progeny of an orderly earth to take pattern by it, and submit itself to the eternal laws of collectivity and interdependence and be happy.

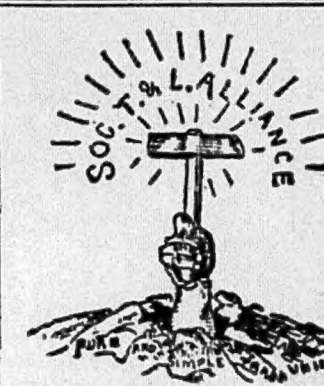
In all the ages there have been minds that have possessed the knowledge of what was the key to the resolution of this human chaos to order—still, small voices, heard only by those SEEKING wisdom; or solitary voices crying in the wilderness to the mob too chaotically mad to heed it has taken millenniums for those voices to get a hearing by any large audience, and we, THE SOCIALISTS, are that audience, the only large body of people to whom the "mystery" of human chaos; depravity, and misery is plain, and who are not reduced to the strait of looking for heaven "beyond the grave." Instead of making the grave the exit from misery to heaven, we would (and will when we get the power) make the grave the peaceful end of heaven on earth, and take chances with those who know no more than we do, of the future beyond.

Meanwhile chaos will endure. Its reduction to order is as yet many weary steps away, and by what sort of upheavals and sore pain and travail it shall come, none can tell; and pending that time I shall endeavor to tell of some of the doings there, and the lessons to be drawn therefrom.

F. SCRIMSHAW.

Arlington, N. J.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.



The Lasters' Protective Union, with headquarters in Lynn, Mass., decided by a referendum vote to withdraw from the L. P. U. and join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and on the 11th instant instructed its Acting Secretary, Michael Crotty, to apply at headquarters for a charter.

This organization was until recently in Tobin's body; due to the fakir developments in the latter and its general breakdown, it withdrew and remained independent for a time. The growth, soundness and vigor of the S. T. & L. A. has thus completely rescued the Lynn lasters from the clutches of the A. F. of L. labor fakirs.

The ill-starred trolley men of Brooklyn are just now the foot-ball of the Stock Exchange speculators. That these trolley men have, not one, but scores of grievances, and grievous ones at that, has repeatedly been pointed out in these columns: their hours are inhumanly long, especially when the nerve-straining nature of their work is considered; their pay is scandalously low; the tricks by which even this pittance is still further pared down are despicable; the numerous impositions to which they are subjected are fiendish. All this has been repeatedly commented on, and any one of these wrongs justified the rebellion of a strike. This condition of things is now turned to profit by the Bears of the Stock Exchange, who, through a strike, hope to lower the price of trolley stocks and thus make large profits. Through the medium of their labor fakirs the thing was brought about. A strike was started—and will be declared off just as soon as the stocks having gone down low enough, the Bears are ready to purchase large blocks of them, and then become Bulls.

The strike, that is to say, the economic struggle of the Working Class, tho' unsuccessful in its immediate demands, CAN be a step forward towards emancipation. But it can be that only when class-consciously conducted. When, however, the wage-slave submits to filling the ignoble rôle of a foot-ball, when his feelings can be played upon by his exploiters, when he can allow himself to serve as food for capitalist cannon and as manure for impure labor leaders, then all his economic struggles are worse than so much time wasted; dependency, the enslaving sense of helplessness, overcomes him, and he sinks lower and lower in the scales.

The strike, the economic struggle of the Working Class, has become worse than a rusty weapon; it has become a boomerang. It is for the New Trade Unionists, the Alliance men, to furnish up the weapon anew, to restore it to its right purpose, to place it in the hands of a rejuvenated, class-conscious, self-respecting Working Class, and, coupling it with S. L. P. ballot, cleave with it the Capitalist System to the waist.

Another "Labor Law" declared unconstitutional! The Supreme Court of Colorado unanimously sits down on the Eight-Hour Law. Some Labor Fakir, some capitalist politician "made his haul" while the original farce of "enacting the law" was being performed. The deluded wage slaves of the State, however, remain plucked—and will continue so to be until the Voice of Redemption, uttered by the Socialist Labor Party, split their ear-drums, wake them up and marshal them to the conquest of the public powers by THEMSELVES.

PITTSBURG, July 15, 1899.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we condemn the fraudulent action of the reactionary element of Section Greater New York in "deposing" the officers and members of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. and

That we heartily endorse the tactics and methods as employed by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. in offering all the resistance in their power towards the vandalism of those who will meet the unqualified condemnation of the Party throughout the country; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we unqualifiedly adhere to the New Trade Union tactics of the S. L. P., as expressed in its Party papers, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts" heretofore, and we offer our moral and financial assistance in upholding the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A., and the tactics of the S. L. P.

F. E. BLUNCK, Sec'y.
By order of Local No. 139,
S. T. & L. A.

Remember that the address of
THE PEOPLE
is now
61 BEEKMAN STREET,
Room 805,
Box 1576, N. Y. CITY, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE.

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enclosed.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....2,068
In 1890.....13,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157
In 1894.....33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....86,564
In 1898.....82,204

You but stand in the way and belittle our
Cause with your "brotherly" whine
to the rich.

Stand aside, or be MEN and take Socialist
arms and fight like us boys in the
ditch.

Raise the working class flag with the Ham-
mer and Arm, for the Socialist train
clear the way.

And the rich will "reform" (like the hawk
with the chick) when he's choked
into quitting his prey.

STANISLAS CULLEN.

TO READERS AND COMRADES.

Take notice that the inscription "Henry
Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.," is inserted
on the front page of THE PEOPLE,
immediately under the title, to the right
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gan from the counterfeit article that the
"Volkszeitung" reactionists are at-
tempting to cheat the public with.—
Carry the news to Mary!

THE "NEW POLITICAL APPARITIONS."

A short time ago, the "philosophical"
editorial department of the capitalist
papers blossomed forth into a series of
articles on the "New Political Apparitions,"
that would have in future "to be
reckoned with." Among the "apparitions"
Potato-Patch Pingree figured
foremost. The "philosophers" were
right, and yet wholly wrong: the new
political apparitions will have to be
reckoned with, but in a sense very dif-
ferent from the one meant.

When the Pullman or American Rail-
way Union strike broke out, this Pin-
gree rocketed himself into notoriety, and
kept on ascending in a pyrotechnic
splendor of pyrotechnic displayfulness
of "Reform" flashes, stars, flowers and
sparks. He was broad as the spheres;
not a freak "Reform" notion was too
freakish to be excluded from his hos-
pitable breast, or from the fluent
speeches, that, like water, poured out
of a can, flowed out of his mouth. From
"municipal ownership" to the Glasgow,
down to "single tax," all were welcome,
all were preached. Of course, Pingree
pronounced himself a "Friend of Labor."
What else could he be, being so
"radical"? The "suckers," of which
the late lamented Phineas T. Barnum
said there was one born every minute,
bit at the bait, and the Pingree-Rocket
rose, and rose higher still. The "Labor
Vote," that valuable, indispensable fish
that all frauds and schemers angle for
with "Reform" bait, flocked to Pingree.
He became Mayor, he became Govern-
or. It was at that season that the
"philosophical" articles started. The
"philosophers" looked on in alarm:
here was the apparition of a Pingree,
holding his place in the Republican
party, controlling its caucuses and pri-
maries in his city and State, dictating
his own and other nominations, suc-
cessfully overcoming opposition in his
own party's machine, looming up as a
national political magnitude! Surely,
thought they, here is demagoguery
rampant and triumphant; it will place
its stamp on the Old Parties' platforms;
the demagogues will try to, and who
knows but succeed in, forcing their own
nominations upon National Conventions;
these new apparitions will have to be
reckoned with; oh, Lord, what is
coming!—Quite recently the news from
Detroit, where Pingree has his shoe
factory, must have set the "philoso-
phers" at ease; it overthrew the card-
house of their reasoning.

The "Reformer," the "Labor Friend"
Pingree was struck against by his em-
ployees on account of low wages and
other routine capitalist outrages; and
simultaneously comes the announce-
ment from the best possible source that
PINGREE IS TO RETIRE FROM
POLITICS. The "apparition" was not
at all a political, it was an economic ap-
parition; it used demagogic politics
without political aspirations or ultimate
design; Pingree's acts had not public
office in view but the free advertising
of his business; it was a manoeuvre in

the competitive field against fellow-
competitors who had been crowding
him in the market. By his conduct he
was enabled to dictate terms, not in
political caucuses, but in capitalist
economic caucuses of his own trade,
and he admitted as a Peer—which he
was not before. That accomplished, he
is ready to "retire from politics," and
ready also to drop demagoguery, as the
strike of his employees demonstrates.

What Capitalist Society HAS now,
and will henceforth for a while have
to reckon with, are, not apparitions
that will contest the supremacy of its
leading members on the national po-
litical field, but apparitions that will
by demagogic arts pick up politics as
a temporary club with which to club
themselves entrance into and admission
in the economic sanctum of Upper Cap-
italism.

But the S. L. P. will presently have
a word to say in all this.

MALAPROP HADLEY.

The election of Prof. Hadley to fill the
office of President of Yale College, in
the place of President Dwight, resigned,
is a matter of much more significance
than appears on the surface.

Time was when the President of Yale
was chosen, had to be chosen, from
the theological fraternity. Down to
President Dwight, the Yale Presidents
were all taken from active pulpits. The
College, like all our old American
colleges, was originally, if not a theo-
logical seminary exactly, at any rate
the product of the intense theologic
disputations that prevailed here at one
time, each sect, if at all capable, setting
up its own college. Theologic wars
declined by degrees, until the old issues
on which they turned became like vol-
canoes burnt out. This notwithstanding,
habit, coupled with the original
source of these seats of learning, kept
the President's seat of the old colleges
invariably in the possession of a theo-
logian, of one, at that, of the denomina-
tion that founded the institution. The
election of a non-theologian by Yale
is a record breaker; and the choice hav-
ing fallen not upon an expounder of
divinity, as formerly, but upon an ex-
pounder of Political Economy—Hadley
was Professor of Political Economy at
Yale—together with the reasons given
therefor, render the event all the more
significant.

Theologic questions have become
toys to entertain idle minds; the social
question, now agitating the country,
is the living issue. How deep the stream
of this issue runs, and how wide it
reaches, may be judged by the new de-
parture in Yale. The College, feeling
compelled to be, or seek to be, a living
power, finds itself constrained to aban-
don the elemental standard by which its
Presidents were chosen, and adopt a new
one. The theologic standard is thrown
away, the economic is taken up.

This would be significant enough,
even if that were all that is connected
with the affair. It would be signifi-
cant enough of the new age we are liv-
ing in. But there is more.

The Ship of State crossed the bars
and entered the ocean of the present is-
sues with the Labor political uprising
in New York City of 1886. Many in-
cidents of similar nature had preceded
the uprising of '86, but none was either
of the magnitude of that, or, judging
by subsequent events, so epoch-mak-
ing. It is since then only, and closely
connected with what happened then,
that the Labor Movement began to real-
ize its political essence and began to
beat at the doors of public power. Now,
then, it was in that very year that the
now President of Yale, then Professor
of Political Economy, appeared with an
essay in the "Forum," the purport of
which was to allay the apprehensions
which the troubled times had raised
among the capitalist class; his conten-
tion was that such outbreaks were in-
significant; that they were not symp-
toms of any deep underlying causes,
and, consequently, are only flashes in
the pan; that similar things had hap-
pened before and had passed away,
leaving society in peace and quiet, and
"Law and Order" supreme; the affair
of '86 and the dissatisfaction then pre-
valent he imputed to pure psychology,
a temporary aberration; and so forth,
and so on.—The writer of THAT article
is thirteen years later chosen President
of Yale, despite Yalean tradition that its
President must be a minister; he is cho-
sen, just because he knows nothing of
theology, just because he was supposed
to know all about Political Economy
and Sociology, and, consequently, could
deal with the burning economic ques-
tions of the day that are driving the
country to a revolution and setting the
capitalist class at its wits' end for how
to escape the storm;—in short, HE is
elected just because of the circumstance
that the events have proved him an ab-
surd prophet and sociologic ignoramus!

Yale was right when it passed by the
theological candidates for its Presiden-
cy; it blundered, however, when it
picked up a Hadley thinking he could
help the class, the young idea of whose
boys it tries to teach how to shoot.
Mrs. Malaprop, trying to mop the At-
lantic off her premises, knew as much
of natural philosophy as the ex-Professor
Hadley, now President, knows of sociology.

Somewhat and somehow it requires a
knowledge of the thing to be mopped

in order to do the mopping to a pur-
pose.

The tidal wave that will slump the
"Volkszeitung" corrupt conspiracy
against the Party is setting in powerful:
The donations to enable the Party to
publish THE PEOPLE, whose subscrip-
tion and other funds the conspirators
stole so as to shipwreck the paper, al-
ready run up to over \$500, as will be
seen by the receipt elsewhere in this
issue; and the resolutions from Party
organizations and other affiliated
sources are simply pouring in.

The S. L. P., in the field to stamp out
the treason of the Capitalist Class
against the Nation, will know how to
stamp out treason and reaction in its
own ranks.

The mail list at our disposal being
old, and consequently, incomplete, sub-
scribers, who receive this issue are re-
quested to do their utmost to connect
with such others who may not happen
to receive it, and to send, to this ad-
dress, 61 Beekman street, at once the
names and addresses of such subscrib-
ers, together with the date that the sub-
scription has been paid up to. THE
PEOPLE will be furnished to them for
the balance of the term.

Sections, literary agents or private
persons holding bills are requested to
remit at very earliest convenience and
always to send bill with the remittance.

Sections having no unpaid bills on
hand, will do THE PEOPLE a favor by
sending in the last receipted bill (which
will be returned), so as to enable the
office to open the account properly.
THE PEOPLE'S agents' books having
been stolen with the rest, there is no
other way of getting the accounts in
shape.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Remarkable is the clear language of
the Bertrand, Neb., "Independent Her-
ald" in a controversy it is carrying on
with the muddled Lincoln "Nebraska
Independent." Here is a passage:

"The 'Nebraska Independent's' privilege
of running a populist paper and fighting any
or many other parties as he chooses is not de-
nied. But this does not give him license to
flood his columns with unfounded assertions,
and expect them to go unchallenged. He must
have known when he penned the statement
that 'this socialist party' represents socialism
and populism to be the same thing that it
was utterly untrue. There is not a shadow of
foundation for it. The writer is not an out-
and-out advocate of the Socialist Labor Par-
ty, though we endorse its general aims and
principles; but we have kept thoroughly in-
formed as to its objects, its progress and the
spirit which animates its membership. It is
the most uncompromising foe of concentrated
capital, in the hands of the capitalist class.
It devotes not a hair's breadth from its clear
cut program. Whether this party offers the
only active means through which the co-
operative commonwealth is to be ultimately
established is perhaps an open question, but
that it is the most formidable and effective
organized effort for the bringing together of
the wage class into an intelligent, aggressive
movement for its own emancipation, is amply
attested by its steady growth in the face of
most stubborn opposition.

Thus the tactically clear-cut, relent-
lessly uncompromising and compactly
disciplined organization of the Party
hews its way into respect. We shall not
quarrel with the Bertrand "Independent
Herald" over its lack of certainty that
the S. L. P. is the Party that will
emancipate this Nation. It will reach
certainly in the ripeness of time.

How instructive, to him who has eyes
in his head to see, is the posture of the
metropolitan press on the Brooklyn
strike: One set of papers (the ones held
by "Bears" would-be-trolley-stock-hold-
ers) are booming the strike for all they
are worth. According to these

The strikers are firm and resolute, like
men who know their rights and are determined
to maintain them.

Another set (the ones held by "Bull"
actual trolley stock-holders, the stocks
of whom are threatened with a decline
by strikes and disturbances) are run-
ning the strike down. According to these

The strike is a fizzle; almost all the cars
are running; there is no strike.
Bye-and-bye these stock exchange
disputants will come to an understand-
ing among themselves; they will then
be all "Bulls"; their labor fakir agents
will be given a bone to gnaw at and or-
dered to call the strike off;—and, if
perchance enough workmen, having
taken the strike serious, persist in their
demands, the former "Bears" will be
found acting in perfect unison with
their former Exchange adversaries, the
"Bulls," and unitedly call out: "Police!"
"Militia!" "Shoot the strikers down!"
Light! Light! ye Alliance men! Pour
light into the heads of your fellow and
deceived wage-slaves; and organize
class-conscious unions that will smash
the outposts of capitalism, the fakirs'
unions, and, over their shattered ruins,
reach the citadel of exploitation—Cap-
italism itself.

The metropolitan capitalist press con-
tinues unanimously and enthusiastic
for the "Volkszeitung."—Correct! Every
time correct! Nor would the Party
wish it otherwise and have the issue
blurred.

The next supplement to the Socialist
Almanac (No. 3) will appear in a few
days. Subject: "Taxation." Price, 5
cents. Send your orders to the LABOR
NEWS CO., 147 East 23d street, or to
HENRY KUHN, National Secretary,
61 Beekman street, New York.

Every agitator for the S. L. P. should
be in possession of this valuable little
treatise. The pending campaigns are
going to be turned by the capitalist po-
liticals largely into "taxation" cam-
paigns, the same as recent ones were
mainly "money" campaigns.

TEN YEARS LATER.

1889—1899.

Under the title "Ten Years Later,"
Dumas wrote one of his most interest-
ing, instructive and thrilling historical
novels. The historic tale to be unfold-
ed here in this article under the identi-
cal title may be found equally inter-
esting, instructive and thrilling, if not
more so, and inspiring besides to the
student, especially the lover of the
movement in America.

Ten years ago, the Socialist Labor
Party was a "party" in name only. It
is essential to a political party, first,
that it be a pulsation of the national
life of the country itself in which the
party springs up; and, secondly, that it
be politically active. That which ten
years ago called itself the "Socialist
Labor Party," lacked both essentials.
The organization was not born of the
throbbings of life in America; it was the
result of political turmoils in Germany;
in the quarry of American political de-
velopment, it was not a formation of
this soil: the organization was like
gravel that one often finds upon ground
of different geologic formation, shot off
thither by volcanic eruptions from dis-
tant parts. As an inevitable result here-
of, political activity, or anything deserv-
ing the name, was excluded. The mem-
bership located mainly in New York, lim-
ited itself to "agitation"—after a style;
but they knew not their ground, evoked
no response, and, owing to the fre-
quently repulsive mannerisms of their
principal spokesmen, were often even
laughed at and despised; they grew dis-
heartened; the less intellectually honest,
vainer and less informed, like Alexander
Jonas, Julius Grunzig, Hermann Schlu-
eter and others, imputed their failure,
not, as in fact, to their own shortcomings,
but, to use their own words, to the
"hopeless stupidity and corruption of
the American people"; and thus, by
degrees, the "Party" shrank into social
clubs—singing and drinking and card-
playing societies, with an occasional
outing when a member died, and peri-
odical celebrations in which thrilling
speeches were delivered by themselves

While this development was going on,
there were others setting in also. Years
ago the earnings of Labor were higher;
a thrifty mechanic, who did not object
to pinching himself some, could lay by
money in bank. With the development
of the capitalist system, earnings de-
clined, savings became harder to make
and jobs rarer to get.

Driven out of the shop by improved
machinery and concentrating capital,
the workmen with savings in bank
fell back upon that, and started small
stores, in short rebounded into the mid-
dle class. One of the results of that—
the seeming increase of the middle class
—stumped the unscientific mind: the
German Socialist, Edward Bernstein,
concluded Marx was wrong, and the
vulgar economists everywhere started
new songs on the beauties of capital-
ism. Another result—the one we are
here concerned with—was the changing
of the angle of vision of the former
workman, who had become bour-
geois. Speaking only a few years ago
of the intellectual decline of the Ger-
man Social Democracy, August Bebel
referred to the numerous workmen
in Germany, who, being victimized by
reason of their political activity, had
had to be provided with small stores
by the German Party, and, with their
change of class interests, had slid off
from their pristine clear-cut radical-
ism. The economic development of
capitalism here, above referred to, that
caused workmen with deposits to be-
come small traders, wrought a like
change in them. The change told
strongly among certain German work-
ingmen.

There is a third development that
needs mention. It is akin to the one last
considered. The worker, who had some
savings, being thrown on the street by
machinery, could fall back upon his sav-
ings and become bourgeois; the worker,
who had none, stood on the ragged edge
of the abyss of Labor-Fakirism. Into
that abyss fell not a few. Their unions
became reactionary "pure and simple";
all sense of solidarity vanished; there
was no longer a question of organizing
and protecting the working class; the
union became a means for those in it to
get a job by and to put others out of
their jobs; and finally it ripened into
an engine of capitalism, sold to the po-
liticals by the leading fakirs.

Now, then, all these interests—the
German Labor Fakir, the German bour-
geois ex-workmen and the singing,
etc., society tired-out Socialist—clut-
tered in this city around and centered
in a German paper that, sailing under
the name of Socialism, was, from its in-
ception, essentially a practical business
enterprise for its own employees. The
paper was the "New Yorker Volkszeitung."

The fishiness of the "Volkszeitung"
was too rank to be concealed. Accord-
ingly, about fourteen years ago, the
"Party" element that was sound in
mind and heart, found it advisable to
establish a bona fide Party organ in the
German language—"Der Sozialist," sub-
sequently named "Vorwärts," a weekly
paper—and later managed to acquire
another weekly, in the English lan-
guage, named the "Workmen's Advocate."
The editors of these two papers,
Rosenberg and Bushe, respectively,
were like the rest of the "Party's" na-
tional officers, weak, insignificant men,
wholly unfit for their responsible posts.
Nevertheless, with all their unfitness,
Rosenberg and Bushe, saw a glimmer
of light. A political party that is not
in politics struck even them as absurd.
Accordingly, ten years ago, they began
to pull for political action. This was to
immediately run foul of the "Volkszeitung."
The political field acts as a puri-
fier: it makes havoc of false pretences.
The "Volkszeitung" was the "organ of
the S. L. P." in this city. More or less
labored articles on Socialism did it no
harm, and an occasional good word for
the then misnomer of a Socialist Labor
Party was profitable: without these
monkeyshines the paper could not, as
it was doing, drain the Party of funds
—"upholding the Party press." That was
all right. But actual politics, the put-
ting up of an S. L. P. ticket and thus
"hostilizing customers and advertisers"
(AMONG THE LATTER OF WHOM
POLITICAL CANDIDATES OF THE
CAPITALIST PARTIES APPEARED

not infrequently)—that was a horse of
a different color, that would not do.

The "Volkszeitung" forthwith began
to nag at the then editors of the Party
organs. Rosenberg and Bushe, being
the light weights they were, allowed
themselves to be angered, and finally
driven into a preposterous, wholly un-
tenable and mischievous position. Hav-
ing got them there, and thus isolated
from the rest of the "Party" members,
whom the deep villainy of the "Volks-
zeitung" intrigue escaped, the "Volks-
zeitung" crowd rose in self-righteous
indignation. "Something had to be done
quick"; "the Party had to be saved";
and more of such cant, until the "Party"
membership having been seasoned by
such a campaign of perfidy, the
"Volkszeitung" crowd found it safe to
carry out their scheme. One night they
broke into the Party's premises, took
the two papers and all their belongings;
sacked the two editors, and bounced the
National Executive Committee.—And
that was the end of that, in 1889.

Ten years have rolled by since,—ten
years equivalent to fifty. The very ne-
cessity that the "Volkszeitung," together
with its disreputable appendages, was
under to disguise its real purpose be-
hind a false issue, left it uncovered
against the real danger that it had
sought to escape—POLITICAL ACTION
BY THE S. L. P.

At the same time that the affairs of
'89 were going on in the "Party," a So-
cialist movement, to the manner born,
was being throbbled into existence by
the throbs of the nation itself. That
movement went into the existing S. L.
P., and transformed it. The very next
year it unfurled its banner in the po-
litical field and held it. The "Volkszeitung"
element was defeated. They valiantly
sought to accommodate themselves to
the inevitable, but could not; bankrupt
began to stare the "Volkszeitung"
in the face; every year that
passed made their element's position
more unbearable; in front, the ac-
celerated development of capital ren-
dered the Labor Fakir and the tax-pay-
ing small trader more and more des-
perate, while the magnificent progress
of the Party, with its increasing rev-
olutionary ardor, was burning them in
the rear. For some time the foul inter-
ests of ten years ago had been plotting
to ease their straits; their manoeuvres
to nag the Party's officers into blunders
suffered shipwreck one after the other,
and were turned upon them; then, all
else proving unavailable, they staked
their all upon a headlong coup that
should strangle the Party—and failed
ignominiously. Self-pilloried before the
membership of the whole country as
raw-boned violators of the Party con-
stitution; beaten back, in the battle of
the 10th instant, from the Party's pre-
mises that they now again sought to cap-
ture by surprise and violence—all as
narrated in last week's issue; and sub-
sequently outgeneraled in their at-
tempts to starve the Party and bar it
from the Post Office, they are to-day,
July, '99, a physically and morally
shattered crew.

The year '99 is ten years later than
'89. The S. L. P. is no longer a social
club located mainly in New York. With-
in the last ten years its inspired apostles
and its press have, with words of fire,
cast abroad the rejuvenating spark,
kindled the flame of class-consciousness
in America, and planted the standard
of the Social Revolution in the land.
The S. L. P. has become a Party, in-
deed; it has leaped the boundaries of
the city and State; it spread out North,
South and West, and now extends from
Ocean to Ocean, honored, respected,
feared, over 80,000 strong.

In 1899, the S. L. P. is no longer the
concern that can be tagged by the can-
nille of capitalist society.

Our friends, the exchanges, will kin-
dly take note of our changed address.
Papers wishing to exchange with THE
PEOPLE, National Organ of the So-
cialist Labor Party, must be forwarded
to the new headquarters—61 BEEK-
MAN STREET, this city.

Owing to last week's confusion and
delay in sending out THE PEOPLE,
and the possible miscarriage of some
numbers, several of the important ar-
ticles on the situation in New York are
reprinted in this issue.

What Shall Our Song Be?

(Written for THE PEOPLE by N. E. C. So-
merville, Mass.)

What song shall we sing while the sweat rolls
down,
And the grime works in till it clogs our
heart?
What prayer shall we pray while our senses
swoon,
And we faint as we totter from mart to
mart?

Shall we pat ourselves on our toil-warped
back,
And boast of the men our fathers were?

Shall we sing of the plenty our children lack?
Give voice to the glory of hunger's spur?

Shall our prayer be "O Father, Creator above,
Let me crawl, let me creep with no heel on
my head

Give me but life, tho' I sacrifice love,
Let me but belly along to my bread?"

"I will not walk upright, the sun on my face,
For the knowledge shall inherit the earth:
Burnt offerings daily we'll make of the race,
The world's altar be stained with each
birth."

No hymns for our children, no chants for the
men,
But those of the battle for human right.

We'll sharpen the sword and trust that we
shall then
May march with our face to the fight.

Man's work is not all delving graves for the
dead,
Or binding the wounds of a god:

For the sake of the voiceless too often we've
bled,
For our idols too much kneed the rod.

With a strength that's a man's, with a hope
that's divine,
But those of our knowledge our suffering bought,

We'll extend all unbroken our far stretching
line,
Our battle is won when it's fought.

Remember the address of

THE PEOPLE

is now

61 BEEKMAN STREET,

Room 305,

Box 1576, N. Y. CITY, N. Y.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What do
you think I heard a Socialist speaker
say the other day?

UNCLE SAM—If he WAS a Socialist
speaker, you must have heard some-
thing sensible.

B. J.—Well, I didn't; he talked non-
sense. What he said was downright
fearable to the Revolution of our
Fathers!

U. S.—That's stiff. What did he
say?

B. J.—Now, then, that Socialist said
that we workmen were nothing but
merchandise, like shoes, stockings,
pork or beef. If that is not insulting,
I don't know what is; if that is not
denying the Revolution, what is it?

U. S.—Well, I don't know what all
you mean by that Revolution. I DO
know, however, that a thing may have
been done, and yet, after a while it is
all un-done again. A Revolution, our
fathers' Revolution, may have been
successful in setting us free; but it
don't follow from that that we may
not have been subsequently re-enslaved
and turned into merchandise. If this
did happen, it would be no treason to
say so; on the contrary, it would be
folly, mischievous folly, to deny it.

B. J.—Well, that's true, too. But we
have not been re-enslaved, or turned
into merchandise.

U. S. (looks at him steadily.)

B. J.—Have we been re-enslaved?

U. S.—Let's reason together. You
read the papers, don't you?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Did you ever come in their
columns across the expression: "The
millionaire market?"

B. J. (amused).—Why, no!

U. S.—Why are you amused?

B. J.—Because the "millionaire mar-
ket" would mean a market in which
millionaires are bought and sold; and
that is nonsense; millionaires only
buy and sell; they are not bought or
sold.

U. S.—Just so; in other words, mil-
lionaires would be merchandise?

B. J.—Yes, and they aren't.

U. S.—Or did you ever come across
the terms: "The railroad magnate mar-
ket"? Or "The mine baron market"?
Or "The banker's market"? Or "The
corporation stock-holders market"?

B. J.—No, and for the same reason;
they are not bought and sold; they are
not merchandise.

U. S.—Correct. Now, did you ever
come across the term: "The beef mar-
ket"?

B. J.—Lots of times. That's all right.
Beef is bought and sold; it is a mer-
chandise.

U. S.—And did you ever come across
the terms: "The pork market"? Or
"the shoe market"? Or "the stocking
market"?

B. J.—Why certainly; lots of times.
And that's very natural; pork, shoes,
stockings, and so forth are

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary, Robert Handlow, 125 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary, George Moore, 61 Hyde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Friends of the Cause.

On Monday, July 10th, at about midnight, an armed gang of ruffians, organized by the "Volkszeitung," tried to seize the office of the Party, and the offices of the Party organs. They were beaten back, the paraphernalia of the Party organization are in safe hands. We shall work right along. But, besides other moneys belonging to the Party, the "Volkszeitung" has now in hand a large sum for PEOPLE subscriptions paid in advance, which, as a matter of course, we shall fill; they are also making every attempt to intercept THE PEOPLE mail, and thus they get more money belonging to the Party, and intended for the Party press. All of this puts us in a position of temporary financial embarrassment. Hence we feel compelled to call upon you, individually and collectively, to give all aid within your power, and give it quickly.

The initial expenditures for setting up a new office are rather large. Do all you can to extend the subscription list of THE PEOPLE published by the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., at 61 Beekman street, Room 305, New York City.

Indulgence is asked for inability to attend to correspondence for a few days until matters are again straightened out.

HENRY KUHN,

National Secretary,
61 Beekman street,
New York City.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

Ferd. Schmidt, Washington, D. C.	\$100.00
1 ter Fleibler, Brooklyn, N. Y.	100.00
N. Steinberg, City	5.00
F. C. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Collection at General Committee Meeting	1.00
Ing. N. State Committee	48.54
R. I. State Committee	100.00
L. A. 18, S. T. & L. A., Pittsburg, Pa.	6.25
John Schubert, Waterbury, Conn.	1.00
E. C. Elston, Norwich, N. Y.	1.00
L. A. Boland, Troy, N. Y.	15.00
John Cook, City	1.00
L. A. 35, S. T. & L. A., Swedish, Mach.	5.00
Amber Branch, N. Y.	1.00
34th and 35th Assembly Districts, N. Y.	25.00
C. C. Croly, Pleasantville, N. Y.	5.00
Section Lynn, Mass., S. L. P.	8.00
John Hunsack, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
P. C. Christiansen, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Ferd. Herz, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Fritz Felder, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
A. Behner, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Gen. Schneider, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Ferd. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Frank Erben, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
John Draser, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Quat. L. A. 18, S. T. & L. A., N. Y.	1.00
Loyal, N. Y.	1.00
Scandinavian Branch, Essex County, N. J.	2.50
Louise Cohen, East Orange, N. J.	1.00
Thomas Jacob, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
A. Klein, City	1.00
Collection by 20th Assembly District, N. Y.	2.00
Workmen's Educational Club, N. Y.	6.00
E. O. Smith, City	5.00
E. Siff, City	5.00
M. Teemakh, City	5.00
Collected by the Jewish Abendblatt, N. Y.	10.00
M. Shayim, City	10.00
Jon. Harkow, City	5.00
Geo. Ahelson, City	5.00
A. Feiglow, City	5.00
I. Fish, City	3.00
M. Fink, City	3.00
L. Katsky, City	3.00
H. Katsky, City	3.00
Katzman, City	2.00
Cooper, City	2.00
Seidel, City	2.00
"Unterwies," City	2.00
G. Silberstein, City	2.00
M. Berman, City	1.00
Sh. S., City	1.00
J. Leiser, City	1.00
Rosenfeld, City	1.00
L. Tenenbaum, City	1.00
T. Orlinger, City	1.00
Lilfer, City	1.00
Frederstein, City	1.00
M. Lieberman, City	1.00
Total	\$522.94

National Executive Committee.
HENRY KUHN, National Secretary, S. L. P.

REPORT RECEIVED FROM JOHN ROE ABOUT THE REORGANIZATION OF SECTION CINCINNATI.

Report was received from John Roe about the reorganization of Section Cincinnati. He states that he has organized on a sound basis and has a large number of members. He has also been successful in securing the support of the local business community. The report was approved and resolved to recognize the reorganized Section.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS SENT THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION TO SECTION PHOENIX:

Section San Francisco, Cal., is hereby requested to submit statement of facts that caused the expulsion of Comrade A. C. Peters. John C. Wesley and Henry W. Beck, Jr., said comrades having appeared before the decision of Section San Francisco, depriving them of their membership in the S. L. P. Statement should be forwarded within four weeks from date.

SECTION NEW YORK, CONN., SENT REQUEST THAT A GENERAL CALL FOR FUNDS IN AID OF THEIR CAMPAIGN BE ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolved that this cannot be done for any single Section, and that they must first turn to the Connecticut State Committee. Action was then taken to issue a statement to the members of the country in the manner in which the Board of Directors of the Publishing Association has tried to injure the Party by attempting to seize the Party organs and succeeded in crippling THE PEOPLE and killing the "Volkszeitung." Action was taken to engage legal aid to protect the Party against the machinations of a gang of pretenders who have set up what they are pleased to call the "Volkszeitung." The letter was received from the Board of Directors of the Workmen's Publishing Association, stating that Dr. Feigenbaum and J. Magidoff have been suspended from the "Volkszeitung" for having participated and accepted office in a conspiracy against the Party. The Board asked the endorsement of the N. E. C. for the action, which was held on the very field of battle of the previous night, and as it was adjourned to meet next week in the new headquarters, the large number of comrades who had gathered there for the purpose of holding the N. E. C. adjourned.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

MEETING HELD AT 61 BEEKMAN STREET, ON JULY 18.

Arthur Keep in the chair. Absent, Brown and Stahl; Brown, who is out of town, had been excused. The financial report for the week ending July 18th showed receipts \$30.00, expenses \$10.00, balance \$20.00. Resolved to elect a Board of Management to look after the business part of THE PEOPLE. Peter Fleibler, Alvin S. Brown, Joseph H. Sauter and Patrick Murphy were elected. E. Siff and Arthur Keep were added to the Advisory Board of the Labor News Co. Resolved also to place Hugo Vogt on the editorial staff of THE PEOPLE. Resolutions condemning in the strongest terms the futile and unconstitutional attempt of the "Volkszeitung" to capture the Party organization and to displace the duly elected officers thereof, were passed. The officers elected to the will of the Party so distasteful to the "Volkszeitung" were received from the Sections of Rockville, Conn. State Committee, Section Lynn, the Comrades of Boston, Mass., Section Jacksonville, Ill., and others. Such of the resolutions as were adopted after the coup d'etat of the "Volkszeitung" had been known at the time that the situation in New York was perfectly safe and that the "Volkszeitung" had failed ignominiously; the Sections had as yet only seen the bogus "People" issued of the "Volkszeitung," the Party's issue having been delayed in the mail. A. having been prevented from going through the mail in the regular order because of the machinations of the "Volkszeitung" against the Party.

The Connecticut State Committee reported the election of a new secretary, and Section San Antonio also sent word that a new State Committee had been chosen. The following was reported to have voted on the question of severing all connection with the "Volkszeitung's" Publishing Association: San Antonio, Texas, 25 for, none against; Jacksonville, Fla., 11 for, none against; Quakertown, Pa., 5 for, none against; Central Falls, R. I., 8 for, none against; Wausau, Wis., 12 for, none against; Cleveland, Ohio, Jewish, 12 for, none against; Valley, Ohio, 4 for, none against; Springfield, Mass., 12 for, none against; Kansas City, Mo., 17 for, 1 against; Danbury, Conn., 13 for, none against; Davenport, Iowa, 4 for, 3 against; El Paso, Tex., 15 for, none against; Fort Smith, Ark., 11 for, none against; Haverhill, Mass., 7 for, none against; Stamford, Conn., 8 for, 3 against; Peekskill, N. Y., 15 for, none against; Rochester, N. Y., 25 for, none against.

Arthur Keep was admitted as a member at large. A very heavy mail had been received during the week after the "Volkszeitung's" coup had become known; it is difficult to hope that the "Volkszeitung" will not grow impatient if answers do not come as promptly as they may desire. Everything is all right at this end of the line and a week or two of hard work will straighten matters out.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

MARYLAND.

To all Members and Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in Maryland, Greeting.

A State Convention of the Party in Maryland will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 515 W. Lombard street, on Friday, July 28th, at 8 P. M.

The principal business of the convention will be the nominating of candidates for Governor and Comptroller for the S. L. P. ticket for the coming election in the State of Maryland. Also to formulate a Party platform for said election.

Each Section will be allowed four (4) delegates to the convention.

Each Branch of Section Baltimore will be allowed one delegate to the convention.

Each delegate will be required to present in addition to his certificate of election as delegate, a membership card showing him to be in good standing.

The undersigned should be promptly notified of the election of delegates by the Sections and Branches.

By order of the Maryland State Committee, Fraternaly,

R. T. MAYCUMBER, Sec'y.

2644 Wilkens avenue, Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TO THE COMRADES OF BOSTON.—Realizing the urgent need for Party Headquarters, the City Committee of Section Boston has authorized a Committee consisting of three members of the City Council and one from the Ward Branch in the City of Boston to take the matter in hand and see what can be done towards securing enough subscriptions to secure and maintain suitable headquarters for the Socialist Labor Party in the City of Boston.

The necessity for Party Headquarters is apparent. A place where information can be obtained, where comrades can meet, where the Headquarters Committee has already held two meetings, and has decided to call upon all members of the Party in Boston to subscribe as much monthly as can be spared for this purpose. The Committee is thoroughly aware of the fact that the calls for funds are many, and any amount, be it large or small, will be gratefully received. Information can be obtained from the representatives of the Committee from the various Ward Branches, from the City Committee, or from the Financial Secretary of the Headquarters Committee, Dr. E. Lothrop, 87 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

Headquarters Committee, Sec'y.

ADD UNDER NEW YORK CITY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

COMRADES.—Handbills, announcing the mass meeting arranged by Section New York, S. L. P., at Cooper Union, next Monday, July 24th, at 8 P. M., cannot be secured from the undersigned at any time during the day, from

Thursday, July 20th, until evening of meeting. Comrades should do their utmost to distribute the same.

L. A. BEELSON, Organizer.

23 Duane street, New York City.

LETTER BOX — 1100-2

NEW YORK.

Section Greater New York.

[Reprinted from THE PEOPLE of July 16.]

PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE, June 24, 1899. Meeting at 64 East 4th street.

Comrades Katz and Keep presided. Minutes of previous meeting adopted, with the addition that the Secretary was instructed by the Executive Committee to inquire of the editor and Board of Directors of the "Volkszeitung" why they failed to print the reports of the Secretary and General Committee, and whether or not they will print them in future.

The Credentials Committee reports favorably on the following:—N. Y., 12th A. D. Louis Pomerantz in place of Lichtenberg, 14th A. D. Br. 2, J. Sauter in place of Lederer, 30th A. D. Br. 2, Aug. Gillhaus and Miss Marie Bruckmann; 21st A. D. Br. 3, Brooklyn, Hugo Vogt. The report was concurred in and delegates seated.

Twenty new members were admitted.

Charges of 31th and 35th A. D. against Van Duffe, and of J. Samuels, 30th A. D. against C. Wehrle, were referred to Grievance Committee.

Report of Grievance Committee.—In the case of S. Jacobson vs. W. Brinkmann, the defendant was charged with defamation of character for calling S. Jacobson a political scoundrel. The committee finds Brinkmann guilty of the charge, and recommends that he be ordered to withdraw his statement at the next meeting of the "Conference," or stand suspended until he does so.

A motion was made to concur in recommendation, an amendment to suspend Brinkmann for one year. Motion was carried.

In the case of Leopold vs. Aug. Waldinger, the committee reports that De Leon charged Waldinger with having retailed slanders against him by spreading rumors to the effect that De Leon's original name was Leopold, and that he had been used by a campaign document against the Party, and that he had been adopted by the Seligmanns, by whom he was cast off for crooked work. Waldinger appeared with Morris Hiqua as his counsel. The first instance of the kind in the section. Counsel pleaded for defendant not guilty, and said that he may want to take the case to the State courts. The evidence brought out on the part of the Leob slander, originated with Alexander Jonas, who, claiming that he meant it as a joke, conveyed the "joke" to one John Steele, a reporter on a capitalist paper and expelled member of the Party. Steele took care to spread the story. De Leon having ascertained that Jonas was the originator of the slander, forced Jonas to write a letter of retraction to Steele. The Seligmanns then proceeded to use these words. Comrade De Leon testified that he never heard of the Seligmanns until he was 24 years of age; that he never put his foot into the house of any Seligmann; that the only Seligmann he knew was the present Professor Seligmann, who was his pupil at Columbia College; that the nearest approach to a visit was when he, De Leon, with the rest of the Professors, received an invitation to Seligmann's wedding, which invitation was cancelled, owing to a death in the family, that he was born with and carried all his life the name of De Leon; that his father, grandfather, great-grandfather and so on, up to 1858, when the family immigrated to America from Spain, have borne the same name; and that any insinuation that his name is assumed is a slander.

The witnesses for Waldinger got themselves entangled into one contradiction after another. The committee finds Waldinger guilty of malicious slander, and recommends that he be ordered to retract his statement, and be suspended. Amendment was made that Waldinger be suspended for one year. The vote was taken viva voce, and the amendment was carried, 14 for, 4 dissenting voices being heard. Adjourned.

Meeting of July 8.

The Organizer opened the meeting, calling for nominations for chairman of the evening. H. Kuhn and R. Dock were nominated. H. Kuhn received 35 votes. The Organizer then proceeded to call the roll of the delegates. De Leon, who is a member of the Credentials Committee, saw that delegates whose credentials had not yet been acted upon were voting, and rose to object. The supporters of the "Volkszeitung" jumped to their feet and started to howl in chorus. The voice of Vogt was drowned in the tumult. The Organizer's calls to the disturbers, who were apparently organized for the purpose of making a scene, were not heeded. A motion was made in the midst of the tumult to call on delegates with no credentials to retire to the rear of the hall, and was declared carried. The Organizer then called for volunteers to assist the sergeant-at-arms. A few delegates volunteered, among them Arthur Keep. The latter, acting in the capacity of sergeant-at-arms, went over to delegate Hilbert and called on him to come to the front. Delegate Hilbert thereupon struck Keep, and a general fight ensued. Comrade H. Vogt was a special mark of attack. Several members of the "Volkszeitung" Pack Association rushed upon him and he received a wound in the head which caused some loss of blood. A. Waldinger, who was suspended at the previous meeting, rushed in with a club to the aid of his friends of the "Volkszeitung." The tumult lasted some time, and no attempt was made to resume the session.

H. SIMPSON, Sec'y.

Meeting of July 15th.

DELEGATES SEATED IN THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

2nd A. D.—Max Kaplan.

4th A. D.—M. Shavrit and M. Katzman.

6th and 10th A. D.—H. Ehrenpreis.

8th A. D.—Steinberg and Berdichevsky.

12th A. D.—Julius Hammer, Louis Pomerantz and Rothstein.

13th A. D.—L. K.

14th A. D.—Dow Hosman and Jas. H. Sauter.

16th A. D.—H. Eckstein, M. Eckstein, L. Seeman and M. Stark.

18th A. D.—O. Overend and Arthur Keep.

19th A. D.—Henry Mahland and James Donohue.

20th A. D.—M. Rowe and W. Dorman.

21st A. D.—M. Korbhorn.

22nd A. D.—M. Litzman.

23rd A. D.—Adolph Klein and Samuel Klein.

25th A. D.—H. Deutch and William Elchhorn.

22nd and 23rd A. D.—Cooper, Malkiel, Vanderlueth and Brandstetter.

34th and 35th A. D.—Fred. Olpp, Max Klausner, John J. Kinneally and Jos. Wright.

Bohemian Branch.—P. Lauda and R. Katz.

BROOKLYN.

3d and 9th Wards.—John Keep and John Katsky.

5th A. D.—Richard Levy and Gustave Rosenblath.

6th and 12th Wards.—John H. Samuelson.

6th A. D.—August Gilefort and Chas. Vanderpoort.

7th A. D.—Branch 1.—Patrick Murphy and William H. Wherry.

7th A. D.—Branch 2.—Charles Vollmers.

17th A. D.—Branch 1.—Arthur Keep and John Mueller.

20th A. D.—Branch 2.—Henry Kuhn and Emil Mueller.

21st A. D.—Branch 2.—J. Seidel and O. Litznetky.

22nd Ward.—Justus Ebert.

American Branch 1.—A. C. Kihn and Archie Jarrod.

Danish Branch.—L. Rasmussen and A. Wittrock.

The report was concurred in and the delegates seated.

Besides the 56 newly admitted delegates there were also a number of delegates who were holding over. The roll call showed a total of 76 delegates present.

NOMINATIONS FOR CITY OFFICERS OF SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

ORGANIZER—L. Abelson, J. H. Sauter.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Vogt, Kuhn, Fleibler, Bruckmann, Klein, Hammer, Rosenblath, H. Eckstein, Vanderlueth, Vanderpoort, Laffer, Klein, Moren, Miss Bruckmann.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE—Miss Luck, Cooper, Wherry, Hosman.

SECTION AUDITING COMMITTEE—J. Bernstein, Samuelson, Scheurer, Seidel, Brandstetter, Sauter, Kuhn, Katsky, Kinneally.

NATIONAL AUDITING COMMITTEE—S. Klein, Rosenblath, O'Brien, Charles Kevener, S. L. P. Pomerantz, Kuhn, McElroy.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE—John Kevener, Vogt, Forbes, Katz, Sauter, Ebert, Diamond.

"DAILY PEOPLE" COMMITTEE.—Kuhn, Fleibler, Glaser, Cooper, Katz, Murphy, Siff, Jarrod, Rosenblath, Lightburn, Jos. Wright.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE—Miss Bruckmann, S. Klein, Hyman, Siff, Hammer, Berdichevsky, Shavrit, Miss Ash, Spiess, Rothstein.

SEIGRANT-AT-ARMS—Gillhaus: Assistant, Fulling, John Keep, Chas. Kevener, John Kevener.

DELEGATES TO D. A. 2, S. T. & L. A.—T. Rosenblath, Brandstetter, S. Klein, Cooper, Ehrenpreis.

Resolved, to send delegates to D. A. 43, S. T. & L. A. The following were nominated: Sanial, A. Keep, Gillhaus, Forbes, Hosman, Max Forker, Laffer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Communications for Section Greater New York, S. L. P., should be sent to L. Abelson, care of W. L. Brower, 23 Duane street, New York City.

Agitation meetings are being held every Sunday at 4 P. M., at Fort George, New York City. The meetings so far held have been well attended, the crowd has listened attentively and applauded the points made by the speakers. The meetings will be held every Sunday during the summer; comrades are requested to tell their friends and all those who are leaning our way of these meetings.

PHILADELPHIA COMRADES, ATTENTION! A special meeting of Section Philadelphia will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets, for the purpose of hearing and acting on the report of the committee sent to New York to investigate the difficulties existing there and to secure a truthful, fair and impartial report by hearing both sides of the question fully explained. This will be a very important meeting, and it is urged that the comrades in Philadelphia will not fail to be present.

FRANK STREIT, Sec'y.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." LOCAL No. 19, S. T. & L. A.

NEW YORK, July 14.—At our general meeting on the 13th inst., we elected our new officers. For Secretary, Louis Lustig; Cashier, Max Bober; Delegates to D. A. 49, E. Mayor and L. Lustig; Trustees, A. Schiff, J. H. Lowinger. The delegates are instructed to report at the next session of the D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., that we will not acknowledge the "Volkszeitung" as our official organ, and the reports of the proceedings shall be dated to THE PEOPLE, and we shall support only such newspapers which heartily support the S. T. & L. A. and its organizations.

LOUIS LUSTIG, Sec'y.

Treason Throttled.

(Continued from Page 1.)

City Executive Committee to arrange a mass meeting in Cooper Union on Monday, July 24, to celebrate the rejuvenescence of the Section.

Members and sympathizers are urged to secure subscribers for THE PEOPLE. Subscribers are asked to protest to the Postmaster General against the receiving of the bogus PEOPLE published by the Volkszeitung. District organizations are called on to put their best men at the disposal of the Organizer to carry on the work of agitation and organization with renewed vigor.

A collection was taken up for THE PEOPLE; \$47.29 were collected.

At the call of the delegates Chairman Keep and Comrade De Leon made inspiring addresses, and the meeting closed with three cheers for the Social Revolution and the S. L. P.

The Committee adjourned to meet in regular session on Saturday, the 22d, at the same place, 475 Pearl street.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

Seen Without Glasses.

(Continued from Page 3.)

forgiven. An advocate could have plead your ignorance, your youth, your innocence. But with knowledge, experience and age you change not. You still defend that organized damnation, Tammany Hall. You argue where you should attack, and reason with those you should destroy. As well palaver with a famishing tiger in the jungle as moralize with the greedy spoliators of the New York Democracy. Your cause may gain you a name, perhaps office. But why foil oblivion to find obliquity? You are going to "Accomplish Something, to Get Results." You are, you are. You have got some already. You'll get more. No doubt of it.

Now to your personal door. As to a matter which you doubtless consider your "private business," as your boss Croker would term it. While making such display of your solicitude for good government and your friendship for trade unions, how have you dealt with your own printers and those who have the backing of a powerful organization. The capitalist avoids a fight with the strong. But you did not scruple to reduce the wages of your newsmen's a little more than a year gone by. Why? For profits, surely. Nothing else. But why reduce the wages of the newsmen, the poorest paid of all your employees?

Because they were the weakest. Because they were powerless to resist you. Instead of condoning with the underpaid Italian, why not deal fairly with those in your own household? Because, whatever your principles may be, they admit of no act that will jeopardize profits. Which means that your pretended friendship for workmen is so much buncombe. You look to the applause of workmen that you may mislead them. When you go to the "boss" for a nomination, like a labor fakir, you would strive to show him that you have votes behind you.

You cannot destroy capitalism and yourself remain capitalist. Away with the pretense.

And now, on the 8th of June, 1899, Mr. Hearst, after depicting the woes of the strikers in Idaho, continued by the martial law of Wm. McKinley and General Merriam, tells us that workmen "never remember."